

To: Director and Laboratory Staff
From: Survey and Appraisal
Subject: SURVEY NOTES

FARM SITUATION AND GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY

AGRICULTURAL PRICES AND INCOME IN 1950

Although the demand for farm products is expected to continue at a high level through most of 1950, the 1949 pattern of lower prices and cash receipts to farmers, stable farm production costs, and a substantial drop in the realized net income of farm operators is being repeated. For the year as a whole, prices received by farmers and cash receipts from farm marketings may average less than 10 percent below 1949. The drop in farm operators' net income this year may be nearly as great as that which occurred last year. This would leave net income about a third below the peak reached in 1947. For the most part, the increases in consumer demand that have occurred since last fall have been channeled into housing, automobiles, and home furnishings rather than into food and other farm products.

The Demand and Price Situation, B.A.E., April 1950, p.1.

COTTON LINT

MILL MARGINS AND FABRIC PRICES (AVERAGE 17 CONSTRUCTIONS) DROP FROM MARCH TO APRIL

Price for cloth from one pound of cotton (average 17 constructions) declined from 68.74 cents in March to 65.61 cents in April; mill margins from 36.69 cents to 33.08 cents. Quotations on cotton and rayon staple were practically the same from April to May 18. Prices of sheeting and osnaburgs declined from a peak attained earlier in the year. Printcloth fabric (38-1/2" 5.35 yd.) was 17 cents per yard on May 18, about 1-3/4 cents higher than in March of this year and 2-1/4 cents higher than in April 1949.

Table 1.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins in cents.

	May 18, 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Feb. 1950	Apr. 1949
Cotton, Middling 15/16" delivered at mills, lb.....	34.67	34.29	33.52	33.57	34.76
Rayon, viscose staple equivalent price 1/ lb.....	31.15	31.15	31.15	31.15	32.93
Rayon, acetate staple equivalent price 1/ lb.....	37.38	37.38	37.38	37.38	37.38
Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions					
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2/	-	65.61	68.74	69.63	62.57
Mill margins 3/.....	-	33.08	36.69	37.52	29.94
Sheeting, 37" 4.00, yd. 4/.....	16.25	16.25	16.75	16.75	16.00
Osnaburg, 36" 2.35, yd. 5/.....	21.50	21.88	21.88	22.00	20.38
Printcloth, 38-1/2" 5.35, yd. 4/.....	17.00	17.00	15.25	15.25	14.75

1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x .89).

2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for saleable waste (Cotton Branch, P.M.A.).

3/ Difference between cloth prices and price (10-market average) of cotton assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, P.M.A.).

4/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.

5/ From Journal of Commerce.

COTTON CONSUMPTION PER DAY UP IN APRIL

Cotton consumption averaged 36,172 bales per working day during the 4-week period in April, as contrasted with 35,929 bales in March and 28,955 bales in April 1949. Stocks on hand were 9.1 million bales on April 30, exceeding the stocks on April 30, 1949 by 1.8 million bales. Active spindle hours declined from 11.1 billion hours in March to 8.8 billion in April, while spindle activity increased slightly.

Table 2.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	: April : 1950 2/	: March : 1950 3/	: February : 1950 2/	: April : 1949 4/
Consumption, average per working day, bales 1/:	36,172	35,929	37,592	28,955
On hand, 1,000 bales.....:	9,129	10,184	11,055	7,320
Active spindle hours, billions.....:	8.8	11.1	9.2	7.4
Spindle activity, percent of capacity 5/....:	127.8	127.3	133.4	97.9

1/ Number of working days per month: April 1949, 20-2/3 days (calendar month); February 1950, 19-2/3 days (4 weeks); March 1950, 25 days (5 weeks); and April 1950, 19-2/3 days (4 weeks).

2/ Based on 4 week period.

3/ Based on 5-week period.

4/ Based on calendar month.

5/ Includes activity on fibers other than cotton totaling 0.3 to 0.6 billion spindle hours for each period shown.

From Bureau of the Census Reports.

THIRTEEN PERCENT OF COTTON PRODUCTION IN LOAN ON APRIL 27TH

Cotton production was 15.9 million running bales during the 1949-50 season, of which 13 percent of the new crop was in the Government loan as of April 27th. During the entire year, about 20 percent of the cotton production was placed in the loan. On April 27 of this year, 30 percent of Oklahoma's production was in the loan as compared with 21 percent for Georgia, 21 percent for Arizona, 19 percent for Texas, 13 percent for New Mexico, and smaller percentages for the remaining states.

Table 3.- Cotton production and cotton in Government loan, U. S., 1949-50 season

State	: Production 1/:	Loan cotton 2/		: Loan cotton as percentage	
	: : : 1,000 bales	: All loans 3/	: Outstanding 4/	: of production : All loans : Outstanding	: Percent : Percent
Alabama.....:	852.9	165.5	87.9	19	10
Arizona.....:	549.4	127.9	114.3	23	21
Arkansas.....:	1,607.7	248.8	115.5	15	7
California.....:	1,284.2	146.2	10.4	11	1
Georgia.....:	612.8	151.0	129.5	25	21
Louisiana.....:	633.6	117.7	39.9	19	6
Mississippi.....:	1,460.1	372.2	155.1	25	11
Missouri.....:	477.8	51.4	25.8	11	5
New Mexico.....:	263.6	37.7	33.2	14	13
North Carolina..:	490.8	44.5	34.8	9	7
Oklahoma.....:	587.6	267.3	174.2	45	30
South Carolina..:	565.7	48.4	40.1	9	7
Tennessee.....:	622.5	45.8	15.0	7	2
Texas.....:	5,860.2	1,351.4	1,138.9	23	19
Other states....:	38.7	1.0	.6	3	2
Total.....:	15,907.6	3,176.8	2,115.2	20	13

1/ Running bales. From Bureau of Census reports.

2/ From Cotton Trade Journal, May 12, 1950, p. 12. Based on data from Commodity Credit Corporation. Does not include cotton in loan from past seasons.

3/ All cotton in Government loan during 1949-50 season.

4/ Quantity of cotton in loan as of April 27th.

1949 PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF COTTON GIVEN

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the 1949 cotton crop of 16,127,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight (valued at \$2,262,779) was the largest crop produced since 1937, and the fourth largest crop on record. The crop was 8 percent above the 1948 production of 14,877,000 bales (valued at \$2,260,089), and 43 percent more than the ten-year average of 11,306,000 bales.

Cotton Production, B.A.E., May 5, 1950.

NEW DEVICE DEVELOPED TO REMOVE COTTON TRASH

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced a new device and processing for removing trash and other foreign matter from seed cotton has been developed, and the inventor has assigned his patent right to the Department. The device consists of two concentric cylinders (one within the other). The cotton to be cleaned passes through the annular or ring-shaped space between the cylinders. In the cleaning operation, air from a number of small pressure jets entering through the outside cylinder blasts any foreign material from the locks of cotton, which are held by their own inertia, until they begin to whirl. This process is repeated again and again. The dislodged trash is then skimmed off through the offset slot openings, or skimmer lips. The U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Mississippi, will have responsibility for translating these new principles into effective use when the principles and related factors of design have been completed and fully verified by the Batelle Memorial Institute.

Southern Textile News, May 20, 1950, p.9.

COTTON PRODUCTS

BAGS: COTTON AND BURLAP BAG PRICES DECLINE IN MAY

The prices of new cotton and burlap flour bags were \$224.00 and \$228.10 per thousand, respectively, on May 15, as compared with \$230.00 and \$237.65 per thousand on April 15 of this year, and \$227.75 and \$197.20 per thousand on May 15, 1949. Paper bags sold for \$94.15 per thousand in May and April, and \$108.75 in May one year ago.

Table 4.- Mid-month prices of 100-pound flour bags
(Dollars per thousand)

	May 1950	April 1950	March 1950	May 1949
<u>Prices, new, St. Louis 1/</u>				
Cotton.....	227.00	230.00	238.75	227.75
Burlap.....	228.10	237.65	243.65	197.20
Paper.....	94.15	94.15	94.15	108.75
<u>Prices, second-hand, New York</u>				
Cotton, once-used 2/.....	4/	145.00	150.00	130.00
Cotton, bakery-run 3/.....	100.00	100.00	105.00	100.00
Burlap, once-used 2/.....	4/	100.00	100.00	100.00
Burlap, bakery-run 3/.....	105.00	110.00	110.00	100.00
Paper, bakery-run 3/.....	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00
<u>Difference</u>				
Cotton, new minus once-used....	4/	85.00	88.75	97.75
Cotton, new minus bakery-run..	127.00	130.00	133.75	127.75
Burlap, new minus once-used....	4/	137.65	143.65	97.20
Burlap, new minus bakery-run..	123.10	127.65	133.65	97.20
Paper, new minus bakery-run....	89.15	89.15	89.15	98.75

1/ Cotton, 37" 4.00 yd. sheeting cut 43" unprinted; burlap, 36" 10 oz. cut 43" unprinted; paper, 18 x 4-1/2 x 36-3/4" unprinted; all l.c.l. shipments. No allowance made for quantity or cash discounts. From a large bag manufacturer.

2/ From a large second-hand bag dealer.

3/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.

4/ No data available.

CORDAGE AND TWINE: 236 THOUSAND BALES CONSUMED FOR THIS USE IN 1947

In 1947 the production of cordage and twine made of cotton totaled 96.3 million pounds (236 thousand bales). Cordage production was 33.5 million pounds (80 thousand bales) and twine production was 62.8 million pounds (156 thousand bales) in 1947.

Table 5.- Cotton cordage and twine: annual production in the United States, 1939 and 1942-47.

	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1939
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Quantities produced, total 1/	96.3	122.1	115.4	104.7	104.9	102.5	94.1
Cotton cordage.....	33.5	37.1	35.7	34.0	39.2	39.8	30.3
Braided.....	28.7	26.2	24.3	22.8	26.8	25.1	3/
Twisted.....	4.8	10.9	11.4	11.2	12.4	14.7	3/
Cotton twines.....	62.8	85.0	79.7	70.7	65.7	62.7	63.8
Fishing and other cabled:							
twines 2/.....	25.9	23.0	22.9	21.3	20.4	20.4	28.4
Tying and wrapping twine:	36.9	45.0	40.9	34.5	32.7	32.0	35.4
All other.....	3/	17.0	15.9	14.9	12.6	10.3	3/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Cotton equivalents 4/.....	236	300	284	257	257	250	231
Cotton cordage.....	80	89	86	81	94	95	73
Braided.....	69	63	58	55	64	60	3/
Twisted.....	11	26	28	26	30	35	3/
Cotton twines.....	156	211	198	176	163	155	158
Fishing and other cabled:							
twines 2/.....	64	57	57	53	51	50	70
Tying and wrapping twine:	92	112	101	86	81	79	88
All other.....	3/	42	40	37	31	26	3/

- 1/ From Facts for Industry Series; 37-7-9 and 32-7-10, Bureau of the Census and Census of Manufactures MC22F, Bureau of the Census.
- 2/ Includes fish net twine, trot lines, staging twines, etc.; also seine twine, hauser cords, and cable cords for use in camouflage nets.
- 3/ Separate data not available.
- 4/ Cordage—quantities produced multiplied by 1.15, to allow for waste, and divided by 480. Twine—quantities produced multiplied by 1.19, divided by 480. Results given in 480-pound net weight bales.

LUGGAGE: 70 THOUSAND BALES CONSUMED IN THIS END USE

According to the National Cotton Council, cotton accounts for 43 percent of the total materials used in hand luggage, and the manufacturers of luggage and related products consume the equivalent of 70 thousand bales of cotton a year. More than 90 percent of women's hand luggage is covered with cotton. Manufacturers say women prefer cotton covers because of their light weight, variety of colors and patterns.

strength and durability, and resistance to scuffing, scratching and tearing. Cotton canvas, coated cotton canvas and fabrics, leather, coated paper, vulcanized fiber, fiberboard, unsupported film, and metal are the principal covering materials used by the luggage industry.

Cotton and rayon have a major part of the lining market, with cotton dominating in men's luggage and rayon in women's cases. Luster, in addition to feminine appeal, was listed as the outstanding reason for using rayon lining in women's luggage.

Cotton holds about 80 percent of the thread market in luggage; it competes with linen and nylon. The trend in recent years has been away from linen thread to cotton.

The competitive position for cotton in the luggage industry can be improved through research leading to luster, suppleness and slipperiness, and through emphasis on bright colors in lining materials for women's luggage. Greater tensile strength and more resistance to effects of perspiration are among needs for cotton thread in order to minimize threats from other materials. Developments in elasticity, pliability, and resistance to fraying are research opportunities for adapting cotton to luggage bindings.

Progress Bulletin, National Cotton Council, May 15, 1950, p.5.

TIRE FABRIC: COTTON PRICE INCREASES 1 CENT FROM APRIL TO MAY 1.

The price of 12/4/2 cotton fabric was 65.5 cents per pound and 59.6 cents per square yard on May 1, or approximately 1 cent higher than the April 1 prices. Rayon tire fabric prices were unchanged from April to May 1.

Table 6.- Prices of cotton and rayon tire fabric, May 1 and April 1, 1950

Fabric	: Cord	: Fabric weight: : per sq.yd. 1/	: Price per pound		: Price per sq.yd.	
			: May 1	: April 1	: May 1	: April 1
		<u>Pound</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
Passenger car tires	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cotton fabric.....	:12/4/2:	.91	: 65.5	: 64.5	: 59.6	: 58.7
Rayon fabric.....	:1650/2:	.79	:61.5-61.8	:61.5-61.8	:48.6-48.8	:48.6-48.8
Truck tires	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rayon fabric.....	:1100/2:	.62	: 64.0	: 64.0	: 39.7	: 39.7
Rayon fabric.....	:1650/2:	.78	: 61.5	: 61.5	: 48.0	: 48.0
Rayon fabric.....	:2200/2:	.82	: 60.5	: 60.5	: 49.6	: 49.6
	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ These are typical fabric weights and vary somewhat for different tire manufacturers.

Based on reports from independent rubber companies.

ACIDITY IN AIR FOUND IMPORTANT FACTOR IN COTTON'S DEGENERATION

The Brooklyn Naval Clothing Depot, as a result of a series of tests to determine reasons for the degradation of cotton fabrics resulting from exposure to the elements and storage following such exposure, has determined that atmospheric acidity is one of the most important factors, the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce stated.

Previous investigators have given little attention to this factor, caused by hydrogen sulphide or carbonic acid arising from burned fuel. The effect of the atmospheric acidity was found to continue even during post-aging.

Daily News Record, April 27, 1950, p. 30

COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS

ORLON: DUPONT TO BUILD STAPLE UNIT

According to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, they plan to construct a new unit at Camden, S. C., to manufacture orlon in staple form. The new plant will be a separate unit to be constructed at Camden next to the plant being built for manufacturing orlon in the form of continuous filament yarn. Research on the staple process is being increased from a laboratory-scale operation to a pilot-plant operation at the company's Waynesboro, Va., research laboratory.

Journal of Commerce, April 21, 1950, p. 12.

ORLON: INITIAL OUTPUT OF CONTINUOUS FILAMENT WILL BE IN 4 DENIERS

According to Andrew E. Buchanan, Jr., of the DuPont Company, the Camden S. C. plant will produce four deniers of orlon continuous filament yarns. They are 75, 100, 150, and 200 denier yarns.

Daily News Record, April 24, 1950, p. 14.

ORLON: USE FOR INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS NOT EXPECTED UNTIL LATE 1950; FOR APPAREL USES ABOUT 1951

According to an article in the Daily News Record, products made with orlon in the industrial and home furnishing field are expected to become available something like real quantity starting in the last quarter of 1950, it is believed, while end products in apparel probably will not appear in other than limited volume until 1951.

Daily News Record, April 17, 1950, p. 18.

RAYON: SHIPMENTS FOR 4 MONTHS OF 1950 MUCH HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR

Shipments of all types of rayon totaled 396.9 million pounds during the January-March period of 1950, which exceeds shipments for the same period last year by 111.3 million pounds. Shipments of filament yarn increased 26 percent and staple fiber, 104 percent, over the four-month period of last year.

Table 7.- Shipments of rayon by types, United States, January-April 1949 and 1950

(Million pounds)

	Filament yarn			Staple fiber			Grand
	Viscose	Acetate	Total	Viscose	Acetate	Total	
1949, total-4 months:	163.3	75.8	239.1	35.4	11.1	46.5	285.6
January.....	44.8	25.0	69.8	13.6	4.2	17.8	87.6
February.....	41.3	22.2	63.5	11.5	3.2	14.7	78.2
March.....	40.6	17.2	57.8	6.0	1.8	7.8	65.6
April.....	36.6	11.4	48.0	4.3	1.9	6.2	54.2
1950, total-4 months:	200.6	101.5	302.1	59.8	35.0	94.8	396.9
January.....	51.4	26.7	78.1	14.8	9.3	24.1	102.2
February.....	48.1	23.4	71.5	13.9	8.6	22.5	94.0
March.....	53.8	27.2	81.0	16.3	9.0	25.3	106.3
April.....	47.3	24.2	71.5	14.8	8.1	22.9	94.4

Based on data from Rayon Organon.

RAYON: CELANESE PLANNING HIGHER OUTPUT AT MEXICAN PLANTS

According to trade sources, the Celanese Corporation of America is planning a several million dollar expansion program at its two Mexican rayon plants, which will increase their capacity from the present 19 million pounds per year to 33 million pounds at the end of 1950 and a contemplated 52 million pounds by the end of 1951. These two plants are the Ocoaglan Plant in the Mexican state of Jalisco and the Cacapu Plant in Michoacan.

Journal of Commerce, April 21, 1950, p. 12.

RAYON: BRITISH RESEARCH ASSOCIATION DEVELOPS SYNTHETIC FABRIC THAT BONDS WITH RUBBER AS WELL AS COTTON

The Research Association of British Rubber Manufacturers has successfully applied rubber proofing to fabrics made with continuous filament rayon and nylon yarns by the introduction of a number of picks of spun rayon or nylon yarns among the continuous filament. It is claimed that it retains the sheen and characteristics of filament materials, while their adhesion to the rubber proofing was at least as great as that of cotton fabrics.

Daily News Record, May 2, 1950, p. 29.

RAYON: CELANESE GETS TIRE FABRIC PATENT

The Celanese Corp. of America is the assignee for a patent for a tire fabric and process for the manufacture of pneumatic tires. The patent, No. 2,494,649, covering two claims, was granted to the former Henry Dreyfus, London, England.

The tire fabric for pneumatic tires has a weft composed of a fiber of ethylene and a warp of continuous filament yarns of regenerated cellulose. Building up layers of the tire fabric, which are then coated with a vulcanizable natural rubber mix, is the process for manufacturing pneumatic tires.

Daily News Record, May 9, 1950, p. 33.

VINYON: SEEN GOOD FOR WORK CLOTHES

Industrial clothing made from Union Carbide's Vinyon N yarn has been found to have an unequalled degree of resistance to destructive chemicals at concentrations widely used in industry, according to Chem-Wear Corp., clothing manufacturers. Resistance of the new work clothing to chemicals is inherent in the fiber; the fabric is not treated. Although not fire-proof, Chem-Wear is fire-resistant and will not support combustion.

It is claimed that extensive plant tests show that savings as high as \$100 a year per man can be realized by using industrial work garments made with Vinyon N yarn. Chem-Wear work trousers used by operators in acid plants have outlasted wool and cotton trousers as much as 10 to 1, it is claimed.

Journal of Commerce, April 21, 1950, p. 12.

NYLON-RAYON BLENDS: NEW RAINCOAT FABRIC MADE BY DUPLAN

A new raincoat fabric, woven with a nylon warp and a spun tow rayon filling, which the Duplan Corp. claims is twice as water-repellent as some of the best fabrics now in use, has been developed by the firm. Submitted by the company to a standard water-repellency test developed by DuPont, which measures the amount of water absorbed by a fabric during a given length of time, the new fabric is said to be twice as effective as fabrics which measure up to present accepted standards.

The United States Air Force, following much testing, has decided to adopt the specifications for this fabric as standard for all raincoat wear for its personnel, the firm states.

The new combination of yarns plus a new weaving style in addition to the firm's zelan finish process, is credited with being responsible for the improvement.

The Better Fabric Testing Bureau tested its launderability, with reports of 2 percent shrinking in the warp and 3 percent in the filling. Washing or dry cleaning are said to have little effect on its water-repellent qualities.

DuPlan is weaving the new fabric in a 6-oz. weight for military purposes, and also in a light fabric weight 4-1/2 oz. fabric for civilian wear. Price of the fabric will be approximately \$1.75 a square yard.

Journal of Commerce, April 20, 1950, p. 10.

SYNTHETIC FIBER BLENDS: VICARA-AND-NYLON YARN FOR HOSIERY DEVELOPED

According to an announcement by the Pacific Mills, they have developed a blended yarn of 75 percent Vicara protein fiber and 25 percent nylon. Development work on the yarn is described as completed, but it is said that only small quantities have been sampled out to several hosiery mills as a means of surveying the possibilities for this yarn in that field. Sizes in which the yarn ultimately will be offered commercially will depend on the results of this survey. Price of the yarn, which is made at Rhodhiss, N. C., mill of the company, has not been established as yet.

Daily News Record, May 15, 1950, p. 18.

FINISHING IN 1949 DOWN 6 PERCENT FROM 1948

Some 8.3 billion yards of cotton and rayon, nylon, and similar fabrics were bleached, dyed, printed and finished last year, according to the Bureau of the Census. This was 6 percent below the amount finished in 1948. The proportion of rayon, nylon, and similar synthetics, in total yardage processed, has risen from 20 percent in 1945 to 24 percent in 1949. Of the total amount finished, 6.3 billion yards were cotton. Of this, 54 percent was for apparel use; 14 percent, household fabrics; and the remainder for other uses. Apparel fabrics accounted for 90 percent of the 1.8 billion yards of rayon fabrics.

Table 8.- Quantity of fabric bleached, dyed, or printed,
United States, 1948 and 1949

(Million linear yards)			
Type of goods	1949 ^{1/}		1948
Bleached, dyed, or printed goods, total.....	8,308	:	8,823
Cotton fabrics.....	6,275	:	6,761
Bleached and white finished goods.....	2,820	:	3,317
Plain dyed and finished goods.....	1,965	:	1,800
Printed and finished goods.....	1,490	:	1,644
Rayon, nylon, and similar fabrics.....	2,033	:	2,062
Bleached and white finished goods.....	163	:	212
Plain dyed and finished goods.....	1,553	:	1,523
Printed and finished goods.....	317	:	327

^{1/} Preliminary.

Journal of Commerce, May 17, 1950, p. 19.

LAMINATED LINING PATENT IS FILED

A United States patent has been filed and rights are being offered on a process whereby interlinings for suits, coats, upholstery, shoes, suit cases, draperies and curtains are laminated together with chemical fusion. Invented by a German manufacturer, now in this country, the process was in wide use in Germany before the last war, and is being introduced for the first time in the United States. Experience in Germany has shown the process cuts expense, time, material and labor in manufacturing interlining, according to Friedrich Roland, representative of the inventor. The procedure produces a new laminated interlining which combines rayon, quilt and lining to present a new product.

Journal of Commerce, April 27, 1950, p. 10.

THREAD TREATMENT PROCESS EXPANDED

The thread treatment process developed by Sanders of Wuppertal has met with success, according to the firm's director, and it has been extended to cover all cotton, staple fiber, and wool yarns. "Sanderisation," as it is called, depends essentially on a fine coat of polyamiden. The results claimed are: easier handling on all textile machines; tensile strength increased 20 to 50 percent; and resistance to chaping 500 to 700 percent higher. This latter advantage is stressed on the ground that few textiles used in processing are in actual fact retired from use because of tearing. Chaping is the usual cause of disintegration in use.

Daily News Record, April 26, 1950, p. 17.

TEXTILE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

COTTON RESEARCH COMMITTEE URGED

Formation of a committee to work on all problems affecting cotton - including mechanical harvesting, ginning, and spinning practices - was asked by a group of cotton producers, ginners, and spinners which met in Memphis recently.

First objective of the proposed committee would be to arrange a large-scale controlled commercial test to determine the effect of various cotton ginning practices on cotton qualities. Work of the committee would be co-ordinated with the National Cotton Council.

The National Cotton Ginners Association, American Cotton Shippers Association, and American Cotton Manufacturers Institute had representatives at the meeting which was arranged by the National Cotton Council for the purpose of discussing the effect of modern gin machinery on the spinning qualities of cotton.

Spinners at the meeting said cotton qualities are deteriorating because of ginning practices and exhibited finished goods spun and woven or knitted from cotton ginned on old and new type gins.

Workers from the cotton ginning laboratories explained that modern gin machinery, properly operated, does not damage cotton, but that excessive speed, overfeeding, and too much heat injure cotton qualities.

Equipment, such as lint cleaners - added to gins to remove excessive trash due to rough harvesting practices - does not injure cotton lint if it is operated right, ginners contended.

Journal of Commerce, May 1, 1950, p. 14.

U.S. RUBBER OPENS NEW LABORATORY AT WINNSBORO

The U. S. Rubber Co. opened its new \$250,000 textile research and development laboratory at Winnsboro, S.C., on April 20. Pilot plant facilities to serve mills of the textile division have been installed in the laboratory. These facilities, which include equipment for spinning, twisting, and weaving, are located in a large processing area designed for work on special yarn and fabric projects.

Daily News Record, April 20, 1950, p. 22.

COMMITTEE TO CHOOSE SITE OF NEW QUARTERMASTER RESEARCH LABORATORY

According to Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson, William Webster, chairman of the Research and Development Board, has appointed a committee to select a site for the \$11 million Army Quartermaster Corps research laboratory construction, which is under consideration by the Department of Defense. The six-man committee is headed by Chester M. Alter, dean of the graduate school, Boston University. Mr. Webster stated that the new laboratory is needed for research and development work in the fields of textiles, clothing, footwear, chemicals, and plastics.

Daily News Record, April 28, 1950, p. 28.

WASHING TEST CORRELATED TO LAUNDERING NEARLY READY

According to Charles P. Sylvester of the DuPont Co., reporting on the work of the subcommittee on fastness of washing for the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, the association will offer a tentative wash test which correlates with commercial laundering. One pass through the proposed procedure has been found equal to five commercial launderings; two passes equal to 10 launderings; and three treatments to 15 commercial operations. The committee is working along the lines of one test for all fibers, and it may want to specify a separate test for hand washing. He further states, "While elimination of the acid rinse after the number one wash has been considered, it was decided to continue its use. Likewise, the use of acetic acid for 'sour' had been agreed on as satisfactory by the committee after silicofluorides had been considered as a substitute."

Daily News Record, April 20, 1950, p. 23.

NEW DEVICE GIVES TIMING OF PENETRATION AND WETTING OF FABRICS

According to Charles R. Trommer, a candidate for a masters' degree of science at the Lowell Textile Institute, he has a formula and device for the timing of penetration and wetting of fabrics. He further states that the apparatus employs a wet conductor to close a circuit. In a simply wired circuit, a switch, an electric light bulb, and two small electrodes are placed one-eighth of an inch apart. Filter paper impregnated with sodium chloride is placed on the parallel electrodes and over the gap between. Layers of the sample fabrics to be tested are placed on top of the filter paper. They are then wetted through a hole in a metal block used to weigh down the fabric. Mr. Trommer can time the complete penetration by use of a stop watch started when the fabric was wetted, and stopped when the bulb lighted itself automatically on the closing of the circuit by the wet conductor. Variations of times are given in tenths of seconds.

Daily News Record, April 26, 1950, p. 17.

OILSEEDS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

OILSEED ACREAGE TO DECLINE IN 1950

On the basis of farmers' intentions about March 1 and the original peanut and cotton acreage allotments announced last fall, a reduction this year of 7 to 8 million acres (about 15 percent) was expected in the total acreage of the four major oilseed crops. However, the actual decline may be as little as one-half this much, because of developments since farmers reported their acreage intentions.

March 1 intentions indicated that soybeans grown for all purposes this year would be about 13.5 million acres, an increase of 2.1 million over 1949. A decrease of 1.2 million in planted flaxseed acreage is expected. A decrease of 0.4 million in the acreage of peanuts, to a total of less than 2.6 million acres, was also indicated, reflecting the original reduction announced last November of about 0.5 million acres, compared with 1949, in the national allotment of peanut acreage to be picked and threshed. (Table 9).

Table 9.- Indicated 1950 acreages of soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts (based on March 1 intentions) with comparisons

	Soybeans			Flaxseed		Peanuts		
	Planted:	Harvested:	Yield per:	Planted:	Yield per:	Planted:	Picked:	Yield
	1/	beans	acre	acre	acre	1/	threshed:	picked & threshed
	1,000	1,000		1,000		1,000	1,000	
	acres	acres	bushels	acres	bushels	acres	acres	pounds
Average:								
1937-41.....	8,754	4,126	18.7	2,305	8.0	2,363	1,818	767
1942-46.....	13,135	10,198	18.9	4,072	8.3	4,139	3,251	649
1947.....	12,956	11,212	16.4	4,161	9.7	4,112	3,380	646
1948.....	11,843	10,430	21.4	5,001	10.9	3,920	3,311	706
1949, preliminary:	11,409	9,912	22.4	5,199	8.4	2,929	2,433	762
1950, indicated:	13,500 ^{2/}	11,733	-	4,027	-	2,570 ^{3/}	2,150	-

1/ Acreage grown alone for all purposes.

2/ If the same proportion of total acreage of soybeans is harvested for beans as in last 2 years.

3/ If the usual relation between planted acreage and picked and threshed acreage prevails.

From: The Fats and Oils Situation, USDA, B.A.E., February-March-April 1950, p.5.

VEGETABLE OIL AND MEAL PRICES CONTINUE UP

Wholesale prices of most edible vegetable oils increased during April, and on May 15 averaged about .9 cent higher than April and 3.5 cents higher than May a year ago. Advances in the prices of cottonseed and soybean oils during the early part of 1950 were associated with an unusually large domestic disappearance of these oils. This demand was partially attributed to intensified inventory building of food fats and the government cottonseed purchase program which temporarily withdrew from regular trade channels about 250 million pounds of cottonseed oil in the form of cottonseed.

Increases in oilseed meal prices reflected an increasing demand for high protein feeds. Most meals were considerably higher on May 15 than in April, and showed very substantial increases over May a year ago.

Table 10.- Prices of vegetable oils and meals

Product	May 1950	April 1950	March 1950	May 1949
Cents per pound				
OILS 1/	May 15			
Cottonseed oil.....	14.9	13.6	13.3	11.2
Peanut oil.....	15.3	14.8	15.0	12.9
Soybean oil.....	14.1	13.1	12.8	10.8
Corn oil.....	14.8	14.0	13.8	12.0
Coconut oil 2/.....	17.5	18.6	17.9	18.8
Linseed oil 3/.....	18.1	18.0	18.5	28.9
Tung oil 4/.....	25.0	27.0	27.6	22.2
Dollars per ton				
MEALS 5/	May 13			
Cottonseed meal 6/..	68.00	64.40	60.40	56.20
Peanut meal 7/.....	72.50	68.80	63.80	57.20
Soybean meal 8/.....	79.00	73.25	69.65	71.00
Coconut meal 9/.....	68.00	64.00	60.00	59.40
Linseed meal 10/.....	67.50	72.90	70.00	59.00

1/ Crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills except as noted. From Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, (daily quotations) and from Fats and Oils Situation, B.A.E. (monthly quotations).

2/ Crude, tanks, carlots, Pacific Coast. Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.

3/ Raw, drums, carlots, New York.

4/ Drums, carlots, New York.

5/ Bagged carlots, as given in Feedstuffs, (daily quotations) and Feed Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).

6/ 41 percent protein, Memphis.

7/ 45 percent protein, S.E. Mills.

8/ 41 percent protein, Chicago.

9/ 19 percent protein, Los Angeles.

10/ 34 percent protein, Minneapolis.

11/ Preliminary.

OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL SUPPLIES LARGER THAN LAST SEASON

Supplies of oilseed cake and meal available for livestock feeding this season are expected to be a little larger than the big supply last year. Domestic production is expected to be at least equal to the 7.7 million tons produced in 1948-49. Exports in the first half of the season totaled 158 thousand tons, about 58 percent smaller than a year ago, while 95 thousand tons were imported, more than double those of a year earlier. Smaller net exports will leave more oilseed cake and meal for feeding in this country. Production of all oilseed cake and meal has been at a record rate so far this season, totaling 4.7 million tons in the first half of last year, about 300 thousand tons larger than a year earlier. The total volume of oilseed cake and meal available for livestock feeding in this country is expected to be around 7.4 million tons, or about 150 thousand tons more than in 1948-49.

Feed Situation, April-May 1950, p. 17.

FLAXSEED: WORLD PRODUCTION REVISED DOWNWARD

World flaxseed production in 1949 is estimated at 136.8 million bushels by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The estimate of 1948 production has been revised upward to 150.1 million bushels. The greatest decrease in the 1949 output was in North America, where all flaxseed crops were smaller than a year earlier. Despite the sharp decline, the American continent produced more than one-third of the world total.

Canada's 1949 flaxseed harvest of 2.3 million bushels from 321 thousand acres was the smallest area and production since 1939. The United States flaxseed production of 43.7 million bushels from 5.2 million acres was about 20 percent less than the record harvest in 1948. A further reduction is anticipated in the 1950 crop because farmers, according to March 1 reports, expect to reduce plantings to 4.0 million acres. If the intended acreage is planted, and the yields, by states, are equal to the 1944-48 average, a crop of 36 million bushels would be produced.

Foreign Crops and Markets, May 8, 1950, p. 444.

GOLDENROD OIL: HOLDS POSSIBILITIES AS NEW OIL CROP

Sweet goldenrod, a variety that grows wild from southern New Hampshire to Florida and west to Missouri and Texas, has been found by chemists to yield a colorless oil with a pleasant odor similar to that of anise, the conventional licorice flavor — batches of 150-250 pounds of the plant giving 3 to 5 pounds of the oil. The plant scarcely needs cultivation beyond control of weeds and grass. The oil may soon be used to flavor candy or chewing gum.

USDA News Bulletin, April 24, 1950, p. 4.

OKRA: THE SEED OF PROMISE

Twelve tons of okra seed collected by West Texas cotton oil mills await processing at the cottonseed products research laboratory, Texas A. & M. College. Another 3.25 tons will be available from Sugarland, near Houston. A. Cecil Wamble, laboratory director, requested to make a thorough study of processing techniques, will try several extraction methods, concentrating on hydraulic pressing. He hopes to separate the hull from the meat, perhaps eliminating some of the objectionable greenish cast from the oil. Also on the schedule are feeding tests on meat and meal by the agricultural experiment station, and comparison with other edible oils by incorporation into manufactured products. That this oil has considerable promise has already been shown by K. S. Markley, Southern Regional Research Lab, Julian Miller of LSU, and others.

Chemical and Engineering News, May 1, 1950, p. 1448.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION DOWN FROM EARLIER EXPECTATIONS

World peanut production in 1949 was less than expected in earlier estimates, according to the latest information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Total output is now placed at 10,800,000 short tons of unshelled nuts, a decrease of 2 percent from the 11,025,000-ton record of 1948, but an increase of 13 percent over the 1935-39 average. The decrease from 1948 is accounted for principally by crop reductions in North America and Africa.

The decline in North American peanut production was due almost entirely to the decrease in the United States crop from an all-time high of 1,169,200 in 1948 to 926,000 tons in 1949. For the first time, since 1941 United States output dropped below the one million-ton mark. Despite this, however, 1949 production exceeded the 1935-39 average by 50 percent. Acreage allotments and marketing quotas sharply reduced the 1949 crop.

Foreign Crops and Markets, U.S.D.A., May 22, 1950,
p. 503

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF SHELLED PEANUTS CONTINUES ABOVE LAST SEASON

More shelled peanuts were reported used in candy and miscellaneous products than last year, although the amount used in salted peanuts and peanut butter were lagging behind consumption last season. The amount crushed so far this season is more than double that for a similar period last season.

Table 11.- Shelled peanuts (raw basis) reported used domestically in primary products

Reported use	Sept. 1 - April 30 1949-50	Sept. 1 - April 30 1948-49	Season, Sept. 1 - Aug. 31 1948-49	Season, Sept. 1 - Aug. 31 1947-48
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
TOTAL, all grades.....	667,608	491,180	710,596	627,252
Edible grades, total.....	343,240	333,406	484,431	493,266
Peanut candy 1/.....	89,148	74,213	107,181	119,814
Salted peanuts.....	78,021	84,077	120,018	117,155
Peanut butter 2/.....	169,389	170,754	250,184	250,858
Other products.....	6,682	4,362	7,048	5,439
Crushed for oil, cake and meal 3/.....	324,368	157,774	226,165	133,986

1/ Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.

2/ Excludes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.

3/ Includes ungraded or straight run peanuts.

From: Peanut Stocks and Processing, BAE, April 18, 1950

RICE: WORLD EXPORT SUPPLIES LARGEST SINCE THE WAR

Exportable supplies of milled rice on the world market for shipment during 1950 are estimated at 9,500 million pounds, an increase of 700 million pounds over 1949, and approximately one-half of prewar exports. Large Western Hemisphere crops, particularly in the United States and Brazil, account for most of the gain over last year. Total export supplies in Egypt and Italy also exceed those of 1949.

Foreign Crops and Markets, May 1, 1950, p. 415.

RICE: FARM CASH INCOME GIVEN FOR 1947 and 1948

The amount of cash income received by farmers from the marketing of rice in the United States is given in table below. Only four states account for practically the whole production of this crop, and cash income received constitutes only 1.3 percent of the total cash receipts received in the United States from crops. While this percentage does not appear significant in the national total of cash received from crops, it is an altogether different story in Louisiana and Arkansas where 19.3 and 9.2 percent, respectively, were received in 1948. This compares with 24.9 percent received by Louisiana and 11.0 percent received by Arkansas in 1947.

Table 12.-- Rice production; cash receipts from rice, crops, livestock products and crops; rice cash receipts as a percentage of cash receipts from crops, livestock, livestock products and crops, United States, 1948 and 1947

	Rice			Farm cash receipts from:			Rice cash receipts as a percentage of cash receipts from:		
	production								
				Rice	Crops	Livestock, livestock products and crops	Crops	Livestock, livestock products and crops	
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
	1,000 bushels			1,000 dollars			Percent		
U. S., total:	81,170:	78,259:	172,659:	181,710:	13,484,716:	13,504,453:	30,545,494:	30,013,938:	1.3 :
Arkansas.....	19,740:	17,005:	35,975:	38,752:	389,364:	353,562:	557,403:	508,835:	9.2 :
Louisiana....	23,522:	22,068:	47,032:	56,751:	243,785:	227,544:	351,360:	335,397:	19.3 :
Texas.....	23,040:	21,330:	52,821:	51,454:	1,071,708:	1,129,992:	1,954,655:	1,933,079:	4.9 :
California...	14,868:	17,856:	36,831:	34,753:	1,333,452:	1,384,531:	2,164,088:	2,138,192:	2.8 :

Included in "Crops" are food grains, feed grains, cotton lint, cottonseed, vegetables, fruits and tree nuts, tobacco, oil-bearing crops, sugar crops, legume and grassseed, forest, nursery and greenhouse products, hops, hemp, popcorn, broomcorn, peppermint, spearmint and flax fiber.

Included in "Livestock and livestock products" are meat animals, dairy products, poultry, wool, mohair, horses, mules, honey bees, and beeswax.

From: Agricultural Statistics, 1949, U. S. Department of Agriculture and Farm Income Situation, June 1949, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

RICE: RICE OIL FOR AFRICA PLANNED

Utilization of rice-milling by-products always presents interesting possibilities. Mention has been made before of the first continuous rice bran oil unit in this country, that of the American Rice Growers' Cooperative Association at Houston. Newest group interested is the Colonial Development Corp., an organization established by the British Government to develop British Colonial areas. Currently preparing a scheme for growing rice in the Gambia area of Africa, the corporation expects an annual availability of 2,000 to 3,000 tons of rice bran when full production is reached and has employed a Washington consulting firm to prepare estimates on feasibility of a Gambian plant to produce rice bran oil.

Chemical and Engineering News, May 8, 1950, p.1544.

SOYBEANS: WORLD PRODUCTION DOWN FROM 1948 RECORD

World soybean production in 1949 is now estimated at 507.1 million bushels. This is somewhat larger than earlier information indicated but 10 percent less than in 1948 and is the smallest postwar crop.

Canada produced a record output of 2.6 million bushels of soybeans from 104,000 acres in 1949. The United States 1949 soybean crop of 222.3 million bushels was only slightly less than the 223.0 million bushels harvested in 1948. In both years, the United States accounted for about 40 percent of the world total. Last year's yield per acre of 22.4 bushels was a record for this country.

Foreign Crops and Markets, May 1, 1950, p.409.

SOYBEANS: BIG POTENTIAL FIELD FOR OIL MEAL SEEN

Figures released by the National Soybean Processors Association give the 1946-47 consumption of meal by industry as 1.6 percent of the total production. The 1948-49 crop consumption of meal by industry had increased to 3.1 percent. This indicates a very significant trend during the period as production has also increased.

Soybean Digest, February 1950, p. 4.

LINTERS AND CELLULOSE

LINTERS PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, STOCKS, AND PRICES UP

Production of linters at oil mills totaled 147 thousand bales in March compared with 158 thousand in February and 144 thousand in March a year ago. Production for the 1949-50 season will likely total about 1,750 thousand bales. This would be the largest production on record, exceeding the previous high of 1,646 thousand bales produced last season by 6 percent.

Consumption of linters totaled about 131 thousand bales for the month of April. About 1,229 thousand bales were consumed in the August-April period this season. This exceeds the 1,054 thousand bales consumed in the same nine months last season by 17 percent. Should the consumption rate of the first 9 months be maintained for the remaining three months of the season, total consumption would approximate 1,635 thousand bales. Last season about 1,406 thousand bales of linters were consumed.

Prices of No. 2 grade linters remained about the same in April as in the previous month, although No. 4 and No. 6 chemical grade linters experienced moderate increases. The present prices for the latter two grades of linters are the highest in over 20 months.

Table 13.- Cotton linters: Production, consumption by industries, stocks and prices, United States, for specified months

	April 1950 1/	March 1950 2/	February 1950 1/	January 1950 1/	April 1949 3/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
Production 4/.....	5/	147.0	158.0	193.0	99.0
Consumption 6/.....	131.1	155.8	127.7	132.0	120.0
Quantity bleached.....	81.3	98.7	79.4	85.5	73.2
Other industries.....	49.7	57.1	48.3	46.5	46.7
Stocks 7/.....	5/	598.0	580.0	577.0	660.0
Prices 8/:	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
No. 2 grade, per lb.....	10.97	11.00	10.91	10.60	7.87
No. 4 grade, per lb.....	7.41	7.20	7.11	6.45	4.30
No. 6 grade, per lb.....	4.57	4.18	3.89	3.09	2.82

1/ Based on 4-week period.

2/ Based on 5-week period.

3/ For calendar months.

4/ From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA. Cotton Branch, USDA.

5/ Data not available.

6/ From Facts for Industry, "Cotton and Linters," Bureau of the Census.

7/ Total stocks in consumer establishments, public storage and warehouses, and mills. Stocks at end of the month. From Facts for Industry, "Cotton Linters," Bureau of the Census.

8/ Average of average weekly prices, Memphis, Dallas, and Atlanta. From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.

CELLULOSE MADE FROM SHORT LINT COTTON

Approximately 50 thousand bales of short staple cotton are expected to be consumed annually as a source of cellulose. A new plant is understood to be in full production at the present time. It is designed for an output of 48 tons of pulp daily, or more than 15 thousand tons annually.

The possibility of utilizing ordinary short staple cotton for this purpose was originated as a wartime project. Under War Production Board auspices, a lint cutter was developed by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory to slice regular short staple fine enough to use as a substitute for cotton linters. A Bloomington, Illinois, firm purchased the machine after the war for use in cutting up fabric scraps and waste to make cellulose. Shirt cuttings and cotton waste formerly were the chief materials used for this purpose, but the cuttings became unsatisfactory because of contamination with synthetics and resin-treated materials, caused by shirt manufacturers experimenting with new products. Concerned about an adequate supply of material free from foreign matter, the firm began experimenting with short staple cotton cut into lengths of 3/8 to 1/2 inch.

Progress Bulletin, National Cotton Council of America,

May 15, 1950, p. 5.

PRICE OF PURIFIED LINTERS ADVANCES: DISSOLVING WOOD PULP UNCHANGED

For the fifth successive month, the price of purified linters advanced and is now the highest in 21 months. Prices for the three grades of dissolving wood pulp remained unchanged. (Table 14).

Table 14.- Average annual price of purified linters and dissolving wood pulp, United States, for specified years and months

(Cents per pound)

Year	Purified linters 1/	Wood pulp 2/		
		Standard viscose grade	High-tenacity viscose grade	Acetate & cupra grade
1946.....	9.50	5.60	5.85	6.15
1947.....	16.30	7.03	7.44	8.04
1948.....	11.25	7.93	8.44	9.20
1949.....	8.62	7.94	8.44	9.06
1950, January.....	9.35	7.50	8.05	8.55
1950, February.....	10.50	7.50	8.05	8.55
1950, March.....	11.35	7.50	8.05	8.55
1950, April.....	12.35	7.50	8.05	8.55

- 1/ Weighted averages, 1946-48. On 7 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. pulp plant. Average freight to users is 0.5 cent per pound. Prices supplied by a producer.
- 2/ Average of monthly prices, 1946-48. Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producer. Wood pulp prices are 10 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. domestic producing mill, full freight, and 3 percent transportation tax allowed, Dec. 1, 1947 on; freight equalized with that Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3 percent of backhaul charges, prior to Dec. 1.

DISSOLVING WOOD PULP DATA GIVEN

Domestic production, imports, exports, and quantities available for domestic consumption of dissolving wood pulp are given in table 15.

Table 15.- Dissolving wood pulp: Production, exports, imports, and quantities made available for consumption, United States, for specified years and months

(Tons)

	Domestic production 1/	Imports 2/	Exports 2/	Available for domestic consumption 3/
1939.....	4/	88,052	48,232	4/
1945.....	4/	143,802	13,033	4/
1946.....	4/	202,192	8,491	4/
1947.....	324,927	248,606	10,389	563,144
1948.....	356,700	243,740	15,937	584,503
1949.....	4/	154,348	25,928	4/
1950, January.....	37,350	14,245	342	51,253
1950, February.....	37,803	19,239	2,676	54,365
1950, March.....	38,567	4/	4/	4/

- 1/ Sulphite, bleached, dissolving grades. From Facts for Industry, Pulp and Paper Manufacturers, Bureau of the Census.
- 2/ Sulphite, bleached, rayon and special chemical grades. Data from Foreign Commerce Statistics of the United States, Bureau of the Census.
- 3/ Production plus imports, less exports.
- 4/ No data.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

NEW PROCESS FOR PULPING HARD WOOD

A new, economical pulping process, designed for little-used hard woods, is announced by the United States Forest Products Laboratory. According to Mr. Chidester, chief of the laboratory's division of pulp and paper, Aspen was pulped into paper for fiber board boxes equal in quality to the mill's regular output by more complex and expensive procedures. The process consists of treating wood chips with caustic soda and then putting the chips through a grinding machine. Steam cooking of wood, generally necessary with other processes, is eliminated. Up to 95 percent of the wood becomes pulp, compared with 50 to 75 percent with other processes, Mr. Chidester added.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, May 18, 1950, p. 1.

FIND NEW ARSONIC ACID, B12 USES IN POULTRY FEEDS

Private and Government researchers have only scratched the surface in their attempts to find out what B12, the antibiotics, arsonic acid and other new feed supplements can accomplish toward increasing the efficiency of livestock and poultry feeding. From the standpoint of the feed manufacturing industry and producers, the significant thing, they believe, is that we are in a period of great change. Where it will take livestock feeding within the next year or two cannot be predicted with accuracy.

One of the ultimate effects of the new trend probably will be cheaper feeds. Officials admit that for some time fish meal, liver meal, meat scraps, tankage and the like have given animals plenty of B12 and that the feeding results have been good. But they say these feeds are expensive. The only commercial producer of arsonic acid derivative is Dow Chemical Co. B12 is now being produced by Merck and Co., Lederle, Pfizer, and Squibb in the form of high potency concentrate.

Journal of Commerce, May 10, 1950, p.12.

NEW USE FOR WALNUT SHELLS IN AUTO MANUFACTURING

Packard Motor Co. has added walnut shells to the long list of materials used in automobile manufacturing. The shells are finely ground and used in the production of the company's Ultramatic drive as "shot" for blasting metallic burrs off mechanical surfaces of castings. Each piece of "shot" is 1-32 inch in diameter and strikes the casting at a velocity of more than 2 miles a minute. Packard's weekly consumption of wallnut shell shot is reported to average nearly 160 pounds.

Wall Street Journal, May 9, p. 4.